NOMB. 436

The Daily Gazetteer.

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N°. 436.

THE Spirit of Riot and Rebellion is now pretty well quelled, and those that fomented and encouraged it, must be by this Time sufficiently convinced how little Dependance is to be had upon popular Tumults and Insurrections.

THE universal Resentthat was expres'd against the late Outrages and cts, is a very clear Proof that the Sense of the is not to be collected from the Fury and Vioof the Rabble.

A few Examples of Justice have been made, was absolutely necessary there should be, in to vindicate the Honour and Authority of the ment; but at the same time so much Lenity ercy have been shewn to the Offenders, that tence passed upon them, may be looked upon as an Admonition than a Punishment.

ER a fair and open Trial, before a Judge of Wisdom, Candor and Integrity, as ever ad'd Justice within this Realm, and a Jury con- Gentlemen of the most unblemish'd Chand Reputation, they were convicted upon the nd plainest Evidence, of a Crime not far *High Treason*, and which in some Reigns, at had the Administration of Justice would de no Scruple of construing to be so.

yet notwithstanding the Heinousness and ude of the Offence, what has been the Judgnounced against the Offenders? Why a small a short Imprisonment, the least Punishment ld be inflicted upon the greatest Crime at could be committed.

herefore, a tender Care and Regard for the Liberties and Properties of the Subject, and eat Wisdom, Probity and Humanity, in g of Justice, are the Characteristicks of a vernment; when were ever the People of so happy in a Government as now?

TIONS, Riots, and other Offences of a pubure, were punished in a quite different manmer Reigns, under that Constitution which lately so wonderfully extolled, and so warmmended, tho' for no kind of Reason as I can but to cast a most unjust and undeserved on the present.

ose Times, the most cruel Corporal Punishure inflicted on the Offenders; they were d to be whipped in the most barbarous and Manner, for two or three Hours together; hippings were frequently order'd to be resuch a small Distance of Time from one anat the Back has been still raw, and the still fresh and bleeding, when the miserable has been dragged out of his Dungeon to go same terrible Discipline again.

as if this was not a sufficient Attonement to then called Law and Justice, he had often is, his Nose slit and sear'd with a hot Iron, either cut off or nailed to the Pillory; he a Fine beyond all Proportion to his Abili- condemn'd to spend the Remainder of his Gaol.

et even these Punishments, as shocking and as they were, were look'd upon by the tender Mercies; and the Clemency of the been extolled to the Skies, that the Of- suffer'd to escape with Life.

Body knows the two Sentences passed upon he *Star Chamber*, the one for writing his ffin, the other for writing a Book against chy of the Church.

rst Sentence was, that he should stand in twice, once at *Westminster*, and again in that he should lose both his Ears, one to at each Place; that he should pay a Fine ousand Pounds, (far more than he was able d suffer perpetual Imprisonment; and one ges was for having him branded in the slit in the Nose, and his Ears cropt too; ys he, *He may get a Perruke and so hide his rs, or force his Conscience to make use of his o-laks on both Sides*; and says the same on, *I am for a Fine of Ten thousand Pounds, which tho' it is more than he is worth, yet it is less than he deserveth; for he is a Schism-maker in the Church, a Sedition-sower in the Commonwealth, a Wolf in Sheeps-clothing*; in a Word, *omnium malorum Nequissimus*; *I will not set him at Liberty no more than a plagued Man, or a mad Dog, who tho' he cannot bite, he will foam; he is so far from being a sociable Soul, that he is not a rational Soul; he is fit to live in Dens with such Beasts of Prey as Wolves and Tygers like himself; therefore I do condemn him to perpetual Imprisonment, as those Monsters that are no longer fit to live among Men, nor to see Light.* This was then the Language from the Seats of Judicature to the unhappy Persons that came in Judgment before them.

THE other Sentence against *Pryn* was, that he should pay 5000 l. more to the King; that what was left of his Ears, after his last Execution, should be cut off, and that he should be stigmatized on both Cheeks with the Letters S. L. signifying a *Seditious Libeller*: And *Rushworth* says, this Sentence was executed upon him in such a Manner, *that the Hangman rather saw'd than cut off the Remainder of his Ears.* He was afterwards sent to suffer Imprisonment in a remote Island, where no Friend was permitted to have access to him.

ONE would not imagine there was much Mercy shewed towards this unhappy Man in either of these Sentences; and yet the Lord *Cottington*, and the Attorney General *Noy*, thought that he ought to be very thankful that he was used so tenderly.

THE former in his Speech, before pronouncing Judgment, tells Mr. *Pryn*, *That it is the King's Mercy he is not destroyed. Have we not seen*, says that noble Lord, *Men condemned to be hang'd and quarter'd for far less Matters? One Pinchman*, continues he, *I was myself imployed with others in examining him; he confess'd, that the Writing for which he was questioned, was a Sermon that he did intend to preach, but he never preached it; yet, because he had writ it with an Intention to preach it, he was brought upon the Point, and condemn'd to die.* And Mr. Attorney General *Noy*, speaking of the same Sentence, has these Words; *He* (*that is Mr.* Pryn) *has been imprison'd, he has been degraded, he has had his Ears cut off, and has undergone all Shame*; yet, says he, *I will say thus much, it was more Favour shewed him than he deserved; he was mercifully dealt withal.*

PEOPLE can never be made so sensible of their own Happiness, as by comparing former Times with the present; they are apt to lose the Memory of past Sufferings, under bad Princes and tyrannical Governments, and therefore ought now and then, to be put in Mind of the Duty and Gratitude they owe to good ones: Whoever seriously considers the publick Transactions, and the State of Affairs before the Revolution, will find abundant Reason to be satisfy'd with his present Condition, and will never wish for a Change, when there is so little room to expect that it will prove for the better; and those Murmurings and Discontents which have been so artfully raised, would soon vanish, if Things were to be seen in their true Light, and a fair and just Representation made of them: We are now governed by known and stated Laws; the Authority and Power of the Magistrate, and the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, are both equally fixed and settled, and certainly known; the former cannot exceed the Boundaries that are prescribed to him by the Laws of the Land; nor can the latter be unjustly oppress'd at the arbitrary Will and Pleasure of the Judge; but it was not always so in *England*; there was a Time when the Judges made Laws, as well as expounded them, and behaved themselves in all Respects, more like *Bashaws* in *Turkey*, who have no Law but their Will, than Magistrates in *England*, who ought to have no Will but what the Law dictates to them. I shall give one more Instance, among the infinite Number of the arbitrary Proceedings and extravagant Behaviour of Judges and Courts of Law before the Revolution, and so conclude.

A Rule of the Court of King's Bench was made to prohibit the printing or publishing a Book, intitled, *The Weekly Packet of Advice from Rome, or the History of Popery*: Upon Application from the Publisher to the Lord Chief Justice *Scroggs*, who then presided in that Court, setting forth to his Lordship, that the Book had been licensed for several Months, that it had been entered in the Hall Book of the Company, and that the Design of it was only to expose the Cheats and Foppery of Popery: The Chief Justice reply'd, that it was a scandalous Libel, *and against the King's Proclamation*, and that he wou'd Ruin those that publish'd it, if it was continued any more; and the Author being taken up and carried before the Chief Justice, he called him *a Rogue and other ill Names*; *and told him, that he would fill all the Gaols in* England *with such Rogues and pile them up as Men do Faggots*, and so committed him to Prison, refusing sufficient Bail, and saying, *he would Gaol him to put him to Charges*; and his Lordship was as good as his Word; for he forced him to bring his *Habeas Corpus*; and then he took the same Bail which he refused before.

LONDON.

Yesterday arrived the Two Mails due from Holland, *and one from* France.

The Peace concluded betwixt the Turks and Persians is confirmed from all Quarters: As is also the Accommodation between the Emperor and Spain; and they write from Naples, that there are handed about Copies of a Letter from the Secretary of the Neapolitan Embassy at the French Court, in which after having signify'd that the Peace is on the Point of being finally concluded, he says, that there will be two Articles in the Treaty which will surprize all Europe. Mean time, notwithstanding all the Dispositions which the Duke de Montemar seems to have made to spend the Winter with his Spaniards in Tuscany, 'tis generally believed he will have speedy Orders from his Court to evacuate that Dutchy.

They write from Rome, that the late Duke of Berwick's Son, who is returned from Naples, made a Visit to the Chevalier de St. George, and then set out for Spain by the Way of Tuscany.

The News that Cardinal Coscia was ordered to return to Rome, is contradicted; and the Pope having given him Leave to stay two Months longer at Naples, gives Reason for a Conjecture, that this Affair is in a way of Accommodation. ——— They add, that a Courier is gone through that City from Spain, who carries an Order to the Court of Naples, to receive no more Bulls from Rome for any Bishoprick situate in the two Sicilies; the Consequence of which is, the shutting up the Datary of those two Kingdoms, as well as that of Spain.

A Neapolitan Count, and another Don, being suspected of writing some of the many Satyrs which have been lately publish'd at Rome against Persons of all Ranks, not excepting the Pope, they have been taken into Custody together with six Hackney Writers whom they employ'd to copy them.

They have had a Storm at Naples, of Rain, Hail, and Thunder, which has done as much Damage to the neighbouring Seats only, as amounts to above 300,000 Ducats.

'Tis confirm'd from Corsica, that the Rebels are more and more reconcil'd to Baron Theodore, who has form'd a Council of the chief Leaders, and does nothing without their Concurrence: Tho' the Succours he has so long given them Hopes of are not yet arrived, he still gives out, that they are to land at Porto Vecchio, with which Harbour he takes great Care to keep an open Communication.

The King of Denmark is establishing a Bank at Copenhagen, much after the Model of that of Vienna. The Capital is to consist of 500,000 Crowns, to be divided into a Thousand Shares of 500 Crowns each. Two Commissioners are to be the Directors, together with five experienced Merchants who are to be elected for that Purpose; and there are to be Three Honorary Commissioners who are only to inspect what Passes. The said Bank is to discount Bills of Exchange, and to lend Money upon good Security; but not to take more than Four per Cent. Interest. The Merchants there have so good an Opinion of this Establishment, that tho' the King's Grant for it is not yet published, the whole Sum was already subscrib'd, except about 200 Shares.

The Dutch Minister there having renew'd his Instances for a final Resolution concerning the abolishing

Iſhing of the Daniſh Eaſt India Company, the King has ſignify'd to him, that he ſhou'd not have given his Grant to his good Subjects to trade to the Eaſt Indies and to Chtna, if he had not known that he was not reſtrained from it by any Engagement or Treaty.

They write from Hanover, that his Majeſty has recommended it to the States of the Principality of Calenberg and Grubenhagen, to lay a high Duty upon diſtill'd Liquors that are conſum'd in that Country.

We hear that the Duke and Dutcheſs of Richmond who had embark'd for England at Helvoetſluys, were obliged by the contrary Winds to go on Shore again, and that they returned to the Hague.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight the Town Council of Edinburgh, made Choice of the Rev. Dr. William Wiſheart, Miniſter to the Scotch Congregation at Lothbury in London, to be Principal of their Univerſity, in the room of the Rev. Principal Smith, deceaſed.

The ſame Day a Motion was made in the Commiſſion of the General Aſſembly for a National Faſt, but after long Debates, 'twas rejected by a great Majority.

Laſt Monday ſe'nnight a young Whale 34 Foot long, and 15 Foot round the Middle, run herſelf on Shore at Granton, about Three Miles from Edinburgh, near the Seat of Captain Riddel, who claims her for his Property.

We hear another of thoſe Creatures has run aſhore near Bruntiſland in the County of Fife. 'Tis ſuppoſed they were purſuing a large Shoal of young Herrings, great Numbers of which have been ſince caught in the Frith.

Yeſterday their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales came from Kenſington to St. James's to Dinner; and intend to reſide there till Sunday next, when they will return to Kenſington.

To-morrow at Noon her Majeſty, the Duke and Princeſſes, will come to St. James's to celebrate her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales's Birth-day: Her Majeſty will be preſent at the Drawing Room, but will return to Kenſington to Dinner; at Night there will be a Ball at St. James's.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Juſtice Reeves is greatly indiſpoſed, ſo that he could not attend the Court Yeſterday in Weſtminſter-Hall.

Laſt Tueſday the Right Hon. the Earl and Counteſs of Cardigan, arrived in Town with a very great Retinue from his Seat at Deane, in the County of Northampton.

Yeſterday Morning Mr. Cornelius Laughton, an eminent Portugal Merchant, was married at Berwick-ſtreet Chapel to Miſs Ingram, with a Fortune of 6000 l. and 400 l. per Ann.

Laſt Tueſday Mr. White, a Gentleman at Egham, coming over Hounſlow Heath to Town, was robbed by two Highwaymen of about Fourteen Guineas and his Pocket Book.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, and ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction, are expected in Town on Sunday next.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Cholmondeley, ſate in the Dutchy Court of Lancaſter and heard ſeveral Trials.

Laſt Tueſday the Rev. Mr. Bennet, was married at Whitehall Chapel to Miſs Burbrige, a Lady of fine Accompliſhments, and a Fortune of 5000 l.

To-morrow comes on before the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, the great Cauſe between the Honourable the South Sea Company and Sir George Caſſwell, Kt. There is upwards of 100,000 l. depending on the Event of the ſaid Cauſe.

On Tueſday Night laſt Don John Guides de Miranda, commonly call'd his Excellency de Miranda, who ſometime ago proſecuted Mr. De la Tour, on account of a Diamond Croſs, one Frances Maxwell, his Houſekeeper, Andrew Dillon, his Interpreter, and one Robert Vandervelt, were all committed, the three Men to the Gatehouſe, and the Woman to Bridewell by Col. De Veil, for aſſaulting, beating, bruiſing, kicking and frightening Mrs. Rebecca Calverac (Wife of Gabriel Calverac, Cook to General Wade) in ſuch a Manner, that being big with Child, and her Time quite expir'd, it is ſworn by an experienced Surgeon and Midwife, that they verily believe the Child or Children, which ſhe is now pregnant of, is or are dead within her, and that the Woman is in very great Danger of her Life, which ſhe herſelf has alſo ſworn, proceeding from the bad Uſage ſhe received; notwithſtanding which, the ſaid Miranda and his Houſe-keeper, applied immediately, after committing this Violence on Mrs. Calverac, to Juſtice De Veil (who knew nothing of the Affair) for a Warrant againſt her the ſaid Mrs. Calverac, under another Name, pretending ſhe had aſſaulted his Excellency; and having obtained the ſaid Warrant, cauſed her to be brought in a Chair at 11 o'Clock at Night in Convulſion Fits to the ſaid Juſtice's Houſe; who, on Sight of her moving Condition, had her immediately carried back to her Houſe, without ſuffering her to be taken out of the Chair ſhe was in; and Juſtice De Veil went to Mrs. Calverac's Houſe to take her Information, at her Requeſt, ſhe being ſo very ill that it was impoſſible to move her, and then granted the ſeveral Warrants, on account of which they now lie in the Gatehouſe, it not being ſafe to take Bail, till ſome eminent Phyſician and Surgeon ſwears her to be out of Danger.

And Yeſterday William Clark was committed by the ſaid Colonel to Bridewell for two Months, for ſelling Spirituous Liquors, commonly call'd Gin, refuſing to pay the Penalty of Ten Pounds, purſuant to the Statute in that Caſe made and provided.

In ſome of our laſt, p. 1. col. 3. line 9 from the Bottom, for Which *r.* When, *and for* Italian *r.* Idalian. *p. 2. col. 1. l. 9. for* retort *r.* reſort.

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 148 1-half to 3-4ths. India 178 1-half. South Sea 100 1-4th. Old Annuity 111 1-8th to 1-4th. New ditto, 110 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 105 1-4th. Emperor's Loan 117. Royal-Aſſurance 110 3-4ths. London-Aſſurance 14 1-half. York Buildings 2. African 16. India Bonds 6 l. 1 s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto, 6 l. Prem. South Sea Bonds 3 l. 3 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 1 l. Prem. Salt Tallies 3 to 4 3-4ths Prem. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 8 s. Welch ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto, 1 7-8ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 116.

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